Missouri, Arkansas, and

Ohio.

Last Year-Bidding for Wool-

Growers' Votes.

permanent organization reported and Gen.
E. C. Findlay, the chairman, was introduced. He spoke at length on the importance of, and predicting that democrats
would carry Ohio in October and renewed
the history of the party in the country.
The committee on resolutions, through
Elmer White, reported the following platform:

bonasceper or business man as position or interest in prosp ness, Address J H H, News o

Partor saltes (please, \$40 on pay TRD Partner with \$ 500 in good paying for particulars address J.M. News. to 1

FOR RENT—6 room house, with summer kitchen inquire as 213 Kast Ohio st. th tr.
FOE RENT—House; 6 rooms; 87 North Mississippi st. Inquire 65 North Tenneses at. to of FOE RENT—Rick residence, 141 W. New York st., perfect order, Inquire of J. G. Douglass. uva FOR RENT—Large boarding house, 122 N. Illinois et. Inquire rooms 1 and 2, 73 E. Wasnington.uh s. TOR RENT—Large boarding house, 123 N. Illinois et. Inquire rooms 1 and 2, 73 E. Wasnington.uh s. TOR RENT—Large house, 123 N. Illinois et. Inquire rooms 1 and 2, 73 E. Wasnington.uh s. POR RENT—Large list of dwellings.
101 S G. E. Bradley, 22 North Delaware st.
POR RENT—Good dwelling, at low rent.
102 Bornard & Sayles, 75 East Market st.
103 Bornard & Sayles, 75 East Market st.

FOR RENT-By Alex. Metager, egt, 5 Odd Fellows Hall.
Dwelling, 98 West Ohio st, 2 s'ory, 12 rooms,
Dwelling, 98 West Ohio st, 2 s'ory, 12 rooms,
Dwelling, 78 Rask Nortis, 4 rooms and large stable.
Dwelling, 27 Rask Nortis, 4 rooms and kitchen.
Dwelling, 36 North lilnions st, 4 rooms, well, etc
Dwelling, 36 North lilnions st, 4 rooms, well, etc
Dwelling, 36 North lilnions st, 4 rooms and stable.
Dwelling, 58 taking on ave, 6 rooms and stable.
Dwelling, 58 taking st, 57 W. Eighthust, 5 rooms
Dwelling, 58 taking st, 8 rooms and kitchen.
Room, 10 South Delaware *t. 1 rear room, 8rd floor.
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NOTION AUTOR

A LL parties wanting privileges at Broad Rippis celebration, July 4th and 6th, cell at Zoo thester, on Thursday evening of this week, that Grinds & Droknow.

OFFICE OF CROWN HILL CEMERSHY, Indianapolis, June 23, 1884.

Notice to Architects—The managers of Crown 5111 CILHORE & DICKNON.

OFFICE OF CROWN HILL CEMEFER!.

Notice to Architects—The managers of Crown Hill connectery degree to select a plan for an untrance gate and gale keeper's residence, to be built on the swenus intrance from Hillions street. Architects are respectfully solicited to provose designs for the same. Flans, with specifications and estimates, wit be received until 4 o'clock p m., Monany, July 21, 1384, for a rew entrance gave and other buildings, to be creeded at the Crown Hill estimated the Buildings to be creeded at the Crown Hill estimated. The gate and buildings to be creeded at the Crown Hill estimated the same as a same as a same as a contract of the buildings complete, not to exceed the contract of the buildings complete, not to exceed the contract of the buildings complete, not to exceed the provisions made and will be bow the grade line shall be built of Flat Hock or Verson Henestors. The principal materias shows to be control insectors. The principal materias shows to be control insectors walls. The materials for the inside finish to be at the option of the architect.

Ample provisions must be made for heating and ven liation. The subseque appended far the accommediation required must be strictly adherent to as to the number and dive of rooms recorded.

The terminates prefers appropriate proportions and solidity of construction in lieu of extreme and superfluots ornamentation.

The following rules are to be observed by architects proposing as submitted must be arriedly adherent to as to the minds of the construction in the noor plans, "Front and side few leafs," and secti in.

4d. Colors to be used only to designate, the materials of the construction in the noor plans, "Front and side few ylear," and secti in.

5d. The drawings to construction in the noor plans, and of the construction in the noor plans, and of the construction in the noor plans, and so the arms of the construction in the noor plans, and set the section of the buildings on the site of the company to the buildings on the site

No. 8 and 9 Flatcher & Sharpe v Dioca, in the city of indianapolla, on or before 4 Oclock p. m., July 21, 1884.

The building committee reserves the right to reject any ard all designs submitted.
Schedule referred to in the foregoing instructions is. Entrance gate, built of stone and from convenients arranged for the purpose intended.

2d. Residence for gate keeper to consist of institute room, about 18x15;
i dining room, about 18x15;
i kitchen room, about 18x12;
i bed rooms, rach boost 12x12;
i tool room, about 18x2;
i tool room, about 18x2;
i ladies' waiting room, 18x24;
i waiting room, 18x24;
i diffice, about 18x2;
i office, about 18x2;
i bell tower.

Lavatore as and close is conveniently arranged to the waiting rooms. By order of the committee, the

Meetings of the Democrats o The Latter Report Their Platform of

mission. 10c.

HA! HA!! HA!!

Blose's Toothpick goes like hot cakes. Over 10,000 copies will be printed nant week for 4th of July circulation.

FDIANAFOLIS Target Shooting Association will hold their monthly meeting Wednesday, June 25, at the club room of C. P. hotel. Members are partenlarly requested to be present. In 11 KMIL MARTIN, Scorelary.

DOTOR E. F. HODGES has removed his office to Office hours to 5 s. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 5 p. m.

Telephone

ton st., un stairs.

Agents wanted for the sale of the lives of these dis-tinguished leaders, by H. J. Ramadell and Ben Per-ley Poore. One vo ume. Best selling book of the campaign. Send immediately 50 cents for prospec-tus. Liberal commission. Address, Robert Doug-lass, publisher, northeast corner Washington and Meridian st., Indianapolis, Indiana.

rustic nouses, seats, etc. These Commenced in the prints ecemery, hunting and shaing, and other attractions make this a certrable blace of resort for the invalid or plessners seater. For particulars address was the content of the c

oblickens,
and torgue,
turkeys,
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PICNICS.

dren 15 cents.

The Sunday Behool of the Sixth Christian church

with their friends, will pienie at the beautiful
hi is of Bethany Assembly Park, at Brooklyn, Ind. Friday, June 27, 1884. This is a place beautiful for situation, the joy of a idestring to spend a day roaming over
the undulating slopes carpeted with pie grass. Here
the undulating slopes carpeted with pie grass. Here
ne the middle of the piece of the slopes of the
day with us. Tick the for persons over 11 years 15c.
Tickets for persons under 13 and over 10 years 15c.
Tickets for persons under 13 and over 10 years 15c.
Tickets for persons under 13 and over 10 years 15c.
This was a state of the slopes of the slopes of the slopes
In 17 C. W. MARTZ, Cha'rman of committee,
Tickets for sale at
New York Hat Burch, corner Washington and
Pennaylynamias.

Dig stores of rocer, 191 Indiana ave.

Fred Hete's contectionery, 13 and 15 Massachusetts

The Cole's Carpes Store, 159 East Washington at. and
Cole's Carpes Store, 159 East Washington at. and Cole's Cornectionery, is and is messacusous Cole's Carper Store, 159 East Washington at, and by the committee, the committee of the committee of the committee of the cole, and the cole, and the cole, and the cole, and the cole, come all, with your baskets well fitted, and let us have one day of rest and enjoyment in the woods. By order of the committee.

NEW ASSOCIATIONS. DAY YOUR REST TO YOURSELF.
The State Building and Loan Association is just is suing \$100,00 stock in its third series. \$20 per share, can mouth. Take stock, build your own house, be your own landlord and pay rent to yourself. Call at \$1 Virginia ave., room \$1, office open at all hours, day and creuling.

SAMUEL SAWVER, Sec.

J. S. THOMPSON, Pres.

SAMUEL SAWVER, Sec.

THE Hoosier Saving and Loan Association meets
the every Monday evening at Wm. Getsendaners
below, corner Indiana ave. and Missisppi at.
Parties who have subscribed for sharea can get their
pass books. I from whit shares apply at once. Entrance 50c; dues 55c per share.

M. O'BREN, Pres. W. H. STRINGER, SCC., residence 4.8 North Missis

\$5.75 buys a barrel of "Light Loaf" flour, \$5.00 makes the whitest, lightest and best bread of any straight grade, roller process flour in this market and so warranted; 25 lbs., same 250; 20 lbs., \$1.45; 10 lbs., \$2.00 van Feit, 50 st. Alabama st., opposite market spuss.

THE STOCK MARKET.

THE STUCK MARKET.

Sere Firmness To-Day, But With Some Sharp Declines and Rises.

Wall Street, June 25.—Stocks opened, to-day, 1-2al higher. Northwestern rose 6 13 to 87, Rock Inland 1-3 to 104. Lackawanns 58 to 100 1-2, Lake Shore 3-4 to 74 2-4, Union Pacific 8-4 to 30 1-4, Western Union 8.8 to 54 1-4, Kansas & Texas 1 to 12 1-4. Soon after opening, Western Union westened, falling off to 53 1-4; the improvement other active shares was partially lost. New York Central, which closed at 36 yesterday, opened at 97 3-4 and declined to 97 1-2, 10:20 a. m.—Stocks are a fraction lower, with New York Central down to 97, but a stronger feeling prevalled. Some atocks made sharp advances. Lackawanna rose to 1071-8 regular, 107 8-4 cash, with the latest transactions at 106 1-2. Pactife Mail rose to 39 1-4. Railroad bonds advanced 1-4 to 8 1-2, the latter Denver consuls.

11 a. m.—Stocks continue firm, but prices are a shade lower. There is a difference of 1-2c to 8-4 to between cash and regular stock in Lackawanna and Northern Pacific preferred.

A LATER RISE. COLUMBUS, O., June 25.—Congressman D. R. Page, chairman of the central committee, called the democratic state convention to order at 10:30 a.m. The opera house was not more than two-thirds filled being the smallest number present at any state convention in years. The committee on permanent organization reported and Gen.

ferred.

A LATER RISE.

NEW YORK, June 25, 12-30 p. m.—Stocks are buoyant on the declaration of the Lake Shore dividend of 1 1-2 per cent. Nearly all the active shares are at the highest. Lake Shore run up to 75; Pacific Mail, 40; Lack-awami, 107 I.8; Missouri Pacific, 94 3-8. Dickson.

The directors of the Michigan Central and Canada Southern have agreed to pass the dividend.

The committee on resolutions, through Emer White, reported the following platforms:

Resolved: That the democrats of Onlo reaffirm its democratic platform of 1883, as follows:

It endorses the principles of the party expressed in previous state and national platforms in regard to personal property. The true functions of government are embraced in the political cred, expounded by the founder of the democratic party. Thomas Jefferson. The application of these principles to the present condition demands the purification of the public service, the punishment of robbers of public dreasury, equalization of all public burdens, the arrest of profiligacy and extravagance that corrupt the admicistration of public affairs and a total change in the policy that has so long been pursued by the republican party favoring individual and class interests at the expense of the laboring and wealth-producing people of the country, and we renew our previous declarations for stable money, the gradual extinction of the public debt and the payment of pensions to all disabled soldiers, their widows and orphans.

We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the government and administered and so adjusted in its application as to Meeting of Master Plumbers.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 25.—At the annual convention of the National Association of Master Plumbers delegates were present from New York, Boston, Providence, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Kansas City, Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, Del., New Haven, Norfolk, Va., Brooklyn, Canton, O., Louisville, Jersey City, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, and San Francisco. A committee on credentials was appointed and a recess taken.

disabled soldiers, their widows and orphans. We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the government and administered and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home, afford just compensation to labor but not to create or toster monopolies. That the just demands of the wool-growers of Ohio and the country for an equitable readjustment of the duties on wool unjustly reduced by a republican congress) so that this industry shall be fully and equally favored with other industries ought to be compiled with, and we endorse the action, of the democratic members of Ohio in their efforts to accomplish that result.

The democratic party is and always has been opposed to sumptuary legislation and unequal taxation in any form, and is in favor of the largest liberty of private conduct consistent with the public welfare and the rights of others, and of regulating the liquor traffic and providing against the evils resuiting therefrom eby a judicious and properly graded license system. Presidential Preferences.

St. Louis, June 25.—The Globe-Democrat this morning prints over five hundred five to ten line interviews with members of the democratic state convention now in session here, a summary of which shows about 100 delegates favor Tilden for president, 400 declare for Cleveland, and the remainder are divided between Bayard and Thurman. The Tilden men are all for Cleveland as second choice, so it can be said the delegates to the convention are about unanimous for Cleveland.

Guarding Against Smallpor. COPENHAGEN, June 25.—In consequence of an increase in smallpox at London the Danish government is adopting sanitary precautions toward ships from there.

providing against the evils resulting therefrom eby a judicious and property graded license system.

That we commend the action of the democratic legislature in its abolition of the contract labor system and its reform of prison management, and we indorse the legislature and executive in their economical and wise administration of the affairs of the state.

The protection of the government is due to all American citizens, native and foreign born, abroad and at home.

We re-affirm the resolution of the state conventions of Ohio in 1830, 1831 and 1832 and of the democratio national conventions of 1874, 1876, and 1830. demanding a thorough reform and purification of the civil service, and charge that the republican party has violated every pledge it has beretofore given for the reform and purification of the government to correct even the reof and has failed during its long administration of the government two correct even the most potent abuses; and we demand, therefore, a change of the executive administration of the government itself as a reform, first of all necessary (as made more manifest by the Star route trials and other inquities) thereby ousling corrupt rings, confederated to protect crime and revent the punishment of criminals, and by so doing make it possible to punish frand s not theft in public service.

A radical free trade amendment to the platform offered by Mr. Russell, of Cleveland. Was voted down overwhelmingly. Congressman Converse offered the following addition to the platform, which was adopted with no dissenting voice: CONDENSED NEWS. A call for three per cents. will soon be Receipts of hogs at Chicago, to day, 11,500; cattle, 5,200. Judee Drummond's resignation will take effect July 1.

Western window-glass factories shut down Saturday for the summer. The Philadelphia shoemakers' strike is re-garded as over, the manufacturers giving the literease asked. The largest grain crop ever made in Texas is expected, and the largest yield of cotton in several years.

The sensie pesterday passed the Mexican pension bill, 37 to 27. The negative votes were all democrats. Were all democrats.

Over 750 enits are pending against the Wabsah railway, mainly for construction, aggregating over \$3,000,000.

Allan Pinkerton, of Chicago, founder of the Pinkerton Detective agency, is lying at

land. was voted down overwhelmingly. Congressman Converse offered the following addition to the platform, which was adopted with no dissenting voice:

Resolved. That it is the sense of this convention that S J. Tidden, who was ovce legally and fairly elected president of the United States. but defrauded of his office, should receive the unanimous nomination of the democratic convention which meets in Chicago July 9th nex.

M. J. Ryan, of Cincinnati offered the following additional plank to the platform. Resolved. This convention instructs the delegates at large and requests the district delegates to Chicago to cast the vote of Ohio as a sit.

Ryan, in a lengthy speech, favored the resolution, and was followed by Gen. A. J. Warner, who opposed in a strong manner. A call of the counties was demanded on a motion to lay it on the table, which was agreed to; yeas 385, nays 255. The report of the committee on resolutions was then adopted. A call of the districts was next ordered, for reports from member of the state central committee, delegates, alternates and electors from districts, as selected at meetings held last evening.

Missouri Democratic Convention. the point of death from maiarial fever.

The trustees of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal company have applied at the United States court at Baltimore for the appoint of a receiver.

The order of the court-martial of Judge Advocate General Swaim, which has been expected daily for some time past, has not yet been issued.

The senate has agreed to meet an hour earlier each day hereafter during the remainder of the session. This looks like adjournment next week.

The House, yesterday, passed bills repealing the pre-emption, lumber culture, and desert land law, and to determine the method of counting the electoral vote.

Total collections of internal revenue for the first eleven months of the fiscal year, \$112,280,020; corresponding period last fiscal year, \$112,280,020; corresponding period last fiscal year, \$134,083,548; decrease, \$22,403,528.

Forest fires are raging in the vicinity of

Total collections of internal revenue for the first eleven months of the fiscal year, \$112,280,020; corresponding period last fiscal year, \$134,683,548; decrease, \$22,403,528.

Forest fires are raging in the victuity of Round Pond, and in Dalton and Whitefield counties, New Hampshire. The fire is fast approaching 700 cords of cut wood, owned by Henry Libby.

Frank R. Carmon, aged thirty, clerk in San Francisco, and well connected, committed sulcide on the Oakland ferry-boat, last night. Drink and remorse caused the act. He has relatives in Lachine, Canada.

Rev. Charles Reilly, of Detroit, treasurer of the Irish National League, has received a letter dated Dublin and mailed at Shanghai, China, threatening his life unless he immediately sends \$25,000 to Ireland.

A horse thief named Jacob O'Neill was caught and lynched in McLean county, Dakota, on Sunday evening. Four more of the gang were pursued to Mouse river, where one was shot and three lynched.

Fity thousand dollars, with \$8,000 accumulated interest, left by the late Charles A. Reed, of Newton, Mass., to the United States, towards payment of the public debt, has just been paid into the sub treasury at Boston.

Dr. John E. Valle, fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, attached to a medical health institute in San Francisco, is reported missing. Foul play is suspected. It is said he is heir to an immense fortune in England.

It is possible, even probable, that before congress adjourns a number, perhaps nearly all, of the land-grant forfeiture bills will pass both houses. If they do, there is no doubt about their enactment into laws, as president will certainly sign them.

A derrick on the tower of Grace church, New York, used for hoisting stone and building maternal for the new steeple, fell yesterday, carrying with it a mass of timber and rigging. Josaph McKee, a derrick rigger, and Robert Simpson, a masor, were caught in the ropes and probably tatally injured.

The legal move to out the Chicago league base ball club from its grounds on the lake Missouri Democratis Convention.

Sr. Louis, June 25.—The state democratic convention reassembled at 9.25. Before it was called to order the arrival of Exdovernor Phelps, who had been absent from the state all winter and spring, caused a scene. He received an ovation and responded in a short speech, declining the nomination for delegate at large. It is understood, however, that Phelps is a candidate for governor. The regular business of the convention was then proceeded with, and nominations for delegates at large were made.

The Afkansas Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 25.—The democratic state convention, with a full delegation from every county, met at noon.

Thomas C. McRae, of Nevada county, was
chosen temporary chairman, and the convention adjourned till afternoon.

The Cholers in the Mediterranean.

Mansfilles, June 25.—The chateau, formerly belonging to the Empress Eugenie, is being prepared for the accommodation of 500 cholers patients.

QUARANTINE IN EGYPT.

BROKEN OUT IN CHINA.

BROKEN OUT IN CHIMA.

San Francisco, June 25.—Advices by the steamship San Palelo, state that cholera has broken out in the neighborhood of Peking. Those attached die in a few hours.

THE DISHAM SPREADING
TOULON, June 25.—I'en new cases of cholera were taken to the hospitals yesterday. The alarry is absting. The government physician confirms the sporadic character of the malady.

OUR GOVERNMENT MOVING.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—At the request of Surgeon-general Hamilton the secretary of state sent a cable dispatch to the United States Consul at Toulon, France, with a view to ascertaining the facts in relation to the reported outbreak, of cholera at that port. If the answer should indicate a serious epidemic, local quarantine stations throughout the United States will be advised to adopt frecautions against the introduction of the disease into this country.

Head the Democratic Ticket Nominated To-day.

The Latter Chosen by Acclamation, Although not a Candidate for the Place.

The Platform a Long Document that Lets no Guilty Voter Escape. t Fairly Outdoes the Bemarkable Pro-

duction at Chicago Last Month.

Senator Voorhees. The Principal Struggle for the Office of

John W. Kern Successful on the Second Ballot-J. A. S. Mitchell for Judge of the Supreme Court.

porter of the Supreme Court.

The Present State Officers Renominated By Acclamation and their Administration Approved.

LAST NIGHT'S WORK. ion of Delegates to Chicago and Presidential Electors.

The district democratic conventions were held last night and the following selections were reported and confirmed to-day by the convention:

PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS,
First district—Heber J. Moy, Perry.
Second—W. L. Troylor, Dubois.
Third—James B. Kelso, Floyd.
Fourth—Hugh D. McMullen, Dearborn.
Fifth—J. C. Robinson, O wen.
Sixth—Wm. H. Cassiday, Rush.
Seventh—Wm. H. English, Marion.
Eighth—John G. Williams, Vigo,
Ninth—DeWitt C. Bryant, Clinton.
Tenth—Dr. Phineas Thompson. Pulaski,
Eleventh—Joseph S. Daily, Wells.
Tweifth—Thomas R. Marshall, Whitley.
Thirteenth—Chas. H. Reeve, Marshall,
VICE PRESEDENTS.

Thirteentq—chas. H. Reeve, marsani.
VICE PRESIDENTS,
First district—Wm. B. Richardson, Sg
Second—D. S. Hofstetler, Orange,
Third—William H. Elisworth, Orange,
Fourth—A. Q. Downey, Ohio.
Fitth—Captain Balley, Putnam,
Sixth—John E. Neff, Randolph
Seventh—Libamar Davidson, Shalby.

Ninth—J. V. Brunt, Machine A. L. Boone.
Tenth—Clinton Chamberiain, Fulton; A. L. Jones, Porter.
Bleventh—D. Yengling, Huntington; Hugh Dougherty, Wells.
Twelfth—Herman Freygang, Steuben; Henry Colerick, Allen.
Thirteenth—Hudson Beck, Kosciusko; Daniel McDonald, Marshall.

McDonaid, Marshall.

First district—A. H. Taylor, Pike; J. L. Taylor, Warrick.
Second—J. M. Breen, Martin; C. F. Atkin, Sullivan.
Third—Charles W. Cruson, Scott; Daniel F. Lemon, Harrison.
Fourth—Charles White, Ripley; S. B. Rude, Union. ck. Sighth—S. D. Puett, Parke; James Wright, inth—Wm. G. Morris, Clinton, F. M. House-

Ninh—Wm. G. Morris, Clinton, F. M. Householder, Hamilton
Tenth—C. B. Knowlton, Cass.
Eleventh—L. Blumenthal, Grant; J. M. Jackson, Miami.
Twelfth—H. C. Pressley, Whitley.
Thirteenth—L. A. Bernsthy, Starke; Robert
Myler, St. Joseph.
Frist District—William F. Townsend, Pike.
Second—Henry D. Cauthorne, Knox.
Third—Aaron A. Cravens, Washington.
Fourth—Frank E. Gavin Becatur.
Fifth—Willis Heckam, Owen.
Sixh—N. B. Eldott, Henry.
Seventh—James A. New, Hancock.
Elgyth—James M. Seller, Montgomery.
Ninth—William B. Orlesby, Tipton.
Tenth—Fred Kopcike, Lake.
Eleventh—William H. Harkens, Jay.
Twelfth—William H. Dills, Dek alb.
Thriteenth—Mortimer Nye, La Porte.
CONTINGENT ELECTOR.
First district—Thomas Faller, Warrick.

First district—Thomas Fuller, Warrick.
Second—D. H. Heffren, Daviess.
Third—Capta in Edward Hosteller, Crawford,
Fourth—Carroli D. Tandy, Switzerland.
Fifth—R. M. Johnson, Johnson

Fourth—Carroli D. Tandy, Switzerland.
Fifth—R. M. Johnson, Jonnson.
Sixth—
Seventh—Samuel A. Troy, Hancock.
Eighth—Claude R. Matthews, Vermillion.
Ninth—Theo F. Davis, Hamilton.
Tenth—George Hardy, Newton.
Eleventh—J D. Cox, Miami
Twelfth—Solomon Myers, Noble.
Thit tenth—Charles Freeland, Eikhart.
STATI CENTRAL COMMITTER!
First district—Wilford B. McDonald, Gibson.
Second—H, V. Norrall, Green.
Third—Joseph I. Relly, Jennings.
Fourth—A B. Armington, Decatur.
Fitth—Eb. Henderson, Morgan.
Sixth—W. C. Forcy, Fayette.
Seventh—Jackson Landers, Marion.
Elghth—Wm. H. Gillum, Parke.
Ninth—Elwood Avery, Clinton,
Tenth—A. B. Crampton, Carroll.
Eleventh—D. B. Sweetser, Grant.
Twelfth—Chas. A. Zollinger, Allen.
Thirteen h—Edward Hawkins, Laporte.
The committee on permanent organization met immediately after the districts had reported and selected Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks permanent chairman, and Lincoln Dixon, of North Vemon, principal secretary.
Owing to his rheumatic disorders Mr. Hendricks declined, and Hon. D. W. Voorhees was substituted.

Mr. John Lee, of Montgomery cou

tion: It is with pleasure that I respect to a stemporary chairman in favor of the man you have chosen for permanent presiding officers."

Upon being introduced as permanent chairman of the convention, Senator Voorhees was greeted by a round of applause, and at the suggestion of a a democrat in the top gallery three cheers were given "for the next vice-president of the United States," when order was restored, he spoke as follows:

gallery three cheers were given for the next vice-president of the United States." when order was restored, he spoke as follows:

Ladies, and gentlemen, and follow citizens of this convention: After many years spont in public service nothing has ever touched me more nearly than my reception by you here this morning. The cares and anxieties and labors of a faithful public servant are great, but the compensation likewise, when he comes home to warm and faithful heasts like yours; and when he here upon your tongues and sees upon your faces a verdict that he has done his duty to the best of ability. (Applanse We have met here to-day as preliminary to a great contest, involving the principles of a free government, fuvolving the principle of a first convention is to leave a fuvolving the principle of the fuvolving the principle of the fuvolving the principle of a fuvolving the great to the public with the great heart of the American people is moved to administer that lesson as the severant as the fuvolving the principle of the country by turning it over the country is vising, and waiting for us to present to them and independent element of the republican party, found ali over the country is vising and waiting for us to present to the

BILLING THE LIST. Col. Lee then completed the reading of the report of the committee on permanent organization, as given heretotore. In addi-tion were the following: Alternate delegates to Chicago from the state at large: W. H. English, of Marion; James A. Cravens, of Washington; Pat Reefs, of Newton; John Lee, of Montgomery, Contingent presidential electors from the state at large: W. S. Marshall, of Kosei-usko, and Andrew Humphrey, of Green. All of which was formally adopted.

THE PLATFORM. The chairman then called for the report of the committee on resolutions and platform, which Mr. W. H. English read, as follows:

The democratic party of Indians, in convention assembled, renews its pledges of fidelity to the constitution and to the doctrines tangin by the illustrious men who were its founders, and illustrated in their administrations of the government, and insists upon an honest and economical administration of public affairs, federal, state, and municipal. It will reads all effort to deprive the federal government of any of its powers as delegated in the constitution, and will maintain for the states and the people respectively the rights and powers reserved to them in the constitution.

It condemns the convent and extravagant expenditures of the public money that have prevalled at Washington during the rule of the republican party.

A. To theend that such expenditures may be discontinued, and cruel burdens removed from the taxpayers, we insist that the federal taxes be reduced to the lowest point consistent with efficiency in the public service, and we demand a revision and reform of the tresent unjust tariff. The constitution of the United States, which is the only source of taxing power, confers upon congress the right to establish a tariff for revenue, and as a just exercise of that power we favor such an adjustment of its provisions, within the revenite standard, as will relieve, as far as possible, the necessariae of life from the burdens of taxing power, confers upon congress the right to establish a tariff for revenue, and as a just exercise of that power we favor such an adjustment of its provisions, within the revenite standard, as will relieve, as far as possible, the necessariae of life from the burdens of taxing power, confers upon congress the right to establish a tariff or revenue, and as a just exercise of that power we favor such an adjustment of its provisions, within the revenite standard, as will relieve, as far as possible, the necessariae of life from the burdens of taxing power, confers and the such as a such as

dence—a system which reduces the wages and deteriorates the churacter of our home industries.

4. That we recognize the right of all men to organize for social or material advancement; the right of wage workers to use all lawful means to protect themselves against the ancroachments of moneyed monopolists, and the right to fix a price for their labor sommensurate with the work required of them, and we hold that every min has the right to dispose of his own labor upon such terms as he may think will best aromate his interests, and without interference by any other person. In relations between capital and sahor the democrate pastry favore such measures and policies as will promote harmony between them, and will adequately protect the rights and interests of both.

5. We deem it of vital importance that private corporations should be prohibited by law from watering their corporates stock.

6. Resolved, That it is the duty of the government to repossess itself of all public lands berefore granted for the benefit of corporations which have been fortested by noncompliance with the conditions of the grant, and should hold the same for the use and benefit of the people. Laws should be passed to prevent the ownership of large tracts of land by corporations, or by persons not citizens of the Julice States, or who have not declared their inter-

of its own capital, where the state treasure public buildings and arelives, and much public property are situated, and where its principa public onfers reside, or periodically assemble and about the greatest nulsance that can be inflicted on a city is a mere partisan police chosen by a lot of ward bummers and low grade politicians and adventurer. We have all measures that will clevate and purify municipal governments and make them protective of the interests of the whole people rather than of the party which, for the time being, happens to be in power.

14. We commend the act of the last democratic legislature in refusing an ladirect subsidy to the contractors upon the new state house, and it is the sense of the domocratic party of Indiana that no subsidy, either direct or indirect, shall be hereafter yound to contractors on said building.

14. Received. That we are opposed to calling a convention to alter and amend the constitution of this state. Such a convention would be a great and necless expense, and would result in uncettling laws and systems now well exhaust liebed and understood, and which could not be as well understood under a new constitution for a guarater of a conturn. Evall here

the detestation of the people the su of 1876-7 by which the will of the 18. The republican party stands arrainged the bar of public opinion for long and continued course of usuation and misrale. It has disregarther rights of the people and the statt has held on to its illigotten power in defia of the popular will by the corrupt use of month of the property of the people and the statt has held on to its illigotten power in defia of the people are will by the corrupt use of month of the people will be properly in indiana in its and it has corrupted public morals by cleval to high places men who are known to be honest, and has continued during a period peace a statem of high tears in the least of the statement of the peace as statement of the peace as statement.

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ce Curtains at Cost

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THE DAILY NEWS

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 52, 1884. It is not ceable that the attendance upon

the present democratic convention lacks decidedly both the numbers and the enthusiasm sich marked the attendance upon the reblican convention last week. GENERAL LOGAN'S speech of acceptan in answer to the formal notification of his

ination by the committee, is a model of good taste in sentiment, and gracefulness in speech. The general evidently has been "taking lessons." It is a fact that not a single morning

paper of the capital city of the state has an editorial expression in denunciation of the mob murder at Vincennes, and yesterday one of them "head lined" a report of a crime, with the opinion "deserves to be lynched." A fine state of things truly.

CLEVELAND is not having the rosy outlook for the presidency that he apparently had some time ago. The home opposition to him grows stronger as the conviction gathers that he would be one of the weakest of all the candidates. He would poll the bolting republican vote, but there seems to be strong tion in the democratic party to allowing publican bolters to dictate the tickets

Senator Voorhees's address last night, as an endeavor to weaken the force of the "American" idea which dwells in the popular heart concerning Blaine, by attacking eign policy, is significant of the from the force of that idea upon the people and especially upon the Irish. As we said me ago, if the Irish ever do break likely to do it to vote for Blaine, and there are some indications that they will do it; to what extent remains to be seen.

give him \$500 to reimburse his expenses in ing the late Mr. Orth's seat. He has ong and clear a right to ask congress to m for the beer and whisky he bought, the ges he engaged just as fully as it owas him for the expenses of filing papers and examining witnesses before the commit-tee on elections. He has no right to a cent, and he should never get a cent, nor should s reimbursement. The unseated man nd that would be plenty. The payment of ale and offensive of all the abuses of congress. Mr. McCabe's contest was his own work. The prople didn't make it nor make him do it, and they have no sess to pay for it.

on dishonest means by which so many made have obtained grants of land from national government, the callons selfah-with which they have held them against committed to the custody of the law, he would be shamed out of the community. Where is this sort of thing to end? Let any one have his theory as to the origin of mote, where we carth and smong men, has any government been so foully an invariably awindled in railroad grants, and if there is one thing more obligatory on congress than another, as a moral as well as a political and financial duty, it is to reclaim these lands and

worse, to imputations of interested motives, as the failure to declare these abused grants

THE NEWS, in its strictures upon the po-lice board, singles out Mesers. Murphy and Frensel by name, and charges them with all the faults and failures of the police. The Journal has not heetiated to criticise the po-lice, but so far as the public knows, and has any right to judge, there is perfect unanimity in the police force, and for whatever is done or is not done, the three commissioners are equally responsible. If there is any different condition of affairs, there is no indication of if that the public is aware of.—[Indianapolis Journal.

Possibly the public for which the Journal speaks may not be aware of it, but we doubt We think the Journal is alone in its ignorance. When this "higher law" fraud came up again under Mayor McMaster, and he very properly refused to punish men arrested, not for violating the law, but for violating the independent dictum of the police commission, The News interviewed those chiefly concerned at the time, to-wit: May 9, 1884, hardly six weeks ago. Following is an extract from those interviews:

ing is an extract from those interviews:

Commissioner Malott was then called upon and he remarked that the board has been in harmony upon all questions but this. He did not approve of the present method of treating the Sunday and It o'clock laws, and he added, "There is only one course to pursue, and that is to emphatically enforce the law. It is not a matter of individual opinion of the members of the board, but a duty which they are bound by their oaths to perform. If the laws are obnoxious to the people, they have a remedy through their repeal."

We do not know what can be plainer than that. It will appear then, without dispute, that The News does not "single out" Mesers. Murphy and Frenzel. Mr. Malott singled himself out and left Mr. Murphy and Mr. Frenzel as the upholders of the mobbreeding dalliance with lawlessness. At the time we interviewed Mr. Malott we also interviewed Mr. Murphy and Mr. Frenzel. Here is the report:

Prenzel. Here is the report:

President Murphy smiled and plucked his beard, and twisted his glasses, but declined to talk. "Not a word?" suggested the reporter. "Not one," he responded.

Mr. Frenzel was more communicative. He said: " " "So far as the police board is concerned, it is no concern of his [the mayor's] at all what their policy is." If all this does not leave Mr. Murphy and Mr. Frenzel the sole instigators and upholders of the policy of ignoring the law which marks the police administration of this community, we do not know what it

Touching her recent marriage, Mrs. Ella Wheeler-Wilcox writes to a Chicago friend as follows: "I have been exceedingly surprised and pained at the bad taste which the press at large has displayed in reference to this occurrence in my life. All the severe and often cruel criticisms relative to my bock I looked upon as so may dollars, and accepted them with good grace. But in the event which concerned my private life and most sacred feelings, I have felt that I deserved greater courtesy from the newspapers especially as all that has been written concerning me must be seen and read by strangers who are to be my future associates and must naturally influence their impressions of me."

This has been going the rounds of the press under the heading "Putting on Dignity," a heading which shows as plainly as nossible that the press which committed the continuous insult in the first instance, of which Ella Wheeler complains, was insensible of the nature of its conduct. Ex-Senator David Davis, at the time of his marriage, complained of the same brutal invasion, and were high time indeed for an amendment. The reckless personality of the American press is, as we said of it the other day, injuring not only the nanners and morals of the people, but is lessening its own influence and degrading itself. There is too much personality. To "name a man out in meeting" is a small thing compared with doing it in cold type, and yet it is done needlessly, wantonly and with a frequency that is alarming, if it is once considered how harmful in all ways the

practice is. There is a certain sanctity that belongs to private life, to a person in his individual or private capacity to invade which is a great wrong and one certain to be demoralizing in all its effects and tendencies even upon its amiable side; the side that ministers to vanity by the personal record of deeds and intentions. There is little, if any, good to be said for it. It is vulgarizing in its tendencies, and ministers to a desire for publicity which if it does not drift toward bad morals, does toward bad manners. The press, of course, is made for the people and must be like them to a degree, but it is in a condition to mold the people to a certain extent, and it is much to be doubted whether it is ahead of the people. It is common to say that it ia. It certainly is ahead of some people, but it is as certainly as far behind some others, and they, too, the very ones whose level th

press ought to be directed to. The cheriff made no resistance, but ob-That is a statement from the account of the last mob murder which has disgraced Indiana. Has there been a case of this kind unjust judge, the corrupt jury or the scoundrelly "criminal lawyer." If a mob knew to a certainty from the record of like experience, that when it attacked a jail some one of its number would be killed, ther ardly disposition of this mob. A policeman added his contribution of cowardice to the he did with celerity. It may be said for this sheriff that while up his keys, and is hot in his denuncial mates, actually encouraged the mob. This riff knew that the police end

of the police force, which he says, or intipose and could have made his prepare most settlement, the deliberate frauds by aich they have chasted the government in a conditions, the rescally tenacity with against robbers that aheriffs display in surface, all honorable settlement, are more committed to the custody of the law, he

the cost of their Bree Manife, A strated. As it met with no resist community to degenerate to the sway of a cowling partiarism? When will there be an ascrtion of the law's strength that will sub-

Ir is by no means a clear proposition that the world is better or its business better nanaged for its doctors of laws and learned dges. It is not clear that common sense and an honest purpose would not do more mplete justice than the best ability trained nicalism and adoration of forms. It is not clear that the forms which have grown up about the body of the law, do not seriously cripple it while they adorn it, as a dandy's clothes symmetrize his figure and stiffen his arms till he can't strike and his legs till he can't kick. It is not clear that the old White water lawyer, James Rariden, was not right when he held that law books were an obstruction oftener than an aid of justice, and trusted his case to common sense instead of precedents and precision of processes. At all events the frequency with which the learned judge does sflly things that harm the whole community in his endeavor to preserve the completenes of forms, is a strong indication that the law of the schools and the bench has been sublimated out of the reach of the practical needs of the community and its business. In criminal cases we have had occasion to notice this growing evil of technicalism for nearly fifteen years—and it is worse now than at first-but though less frequently, we have, sometimes, occasion to notice equally inexcusable sacrifices of public and private interests to forms in civil cases. Here is one: A law of congress gives a foreigner who has served in the army of the United States-the navy seems not to be named, because, probably, a prophetic fear warned the author of the bill that we should have no navy-the right to a full naturalization on making his application. His services replace preliminary processes required of foreigners generally. A man, recently discharged from the marine corps, filed his application with a "learned judge, a second Daniel," one Mr. Hagner, of the circuit court of Washington City. He held that the marine corps, being under the direction of

the payy department, its members had no right to the benefit of laws enacted for the army. Yet, the marines are nothing but soldiers serving on ship board. A distinction so narrow and nice as this makes a beneficent law a dead letter to hundreds of deserving men. A judge, more anxious to "exploit" his professional scumen than give effect to the purpose the law, practically franchises for five years all foreigners who have served as sea instead of land soldiers, and want to be citizens of the country they had served. If he had wanted to make the law effective he could have done it with a better show of reason, even of the

technically-trimmed fashion, than he killed it, but to have done that would have deprived him of the chance of showing his smartness and how he could

"A bair distinguish and divide Betwixt the south and southwest side." A recent Washington dispatch says "the sentiment of the house is unmistakably for the removal of the tax on tobacco and fruit brandy, and enough republicans in the senate will concur to pass it," though not till next session. There are three considerations affecting the question, clearly stated in a few words, which should be borne in upon the minds of Indiana congressmen. and all others. We specify Indiana memhers because we mean to see that their support of the repeal of this necessary and most righteous tax is kept a green and vigorous memory, a companion record to the "whisky exemption" bill of '64, and the "salary grab" of '73. 1st. The exemption of fruit brandy from tax has no better moral support than the exemption of "sod-corn" whisky, while its free manufacture can be made and will surely be made the cover for filimitable quantities of whisky. The practical effect will be the exemption of a very large part of the whole distillery business of the coun-

try from taxation. 2d. The tax on tobacco, like that on whisky, comes off the consumer, and he cares not a whit for the difference of cost which the tax makes to him in his drink or his plug. He pays his dime for either, and never looks twice to see if the plug is bigger with the tax off than on, or the whisky more liberally watered. This very large portion of the national revenue is paid with less trouble, less injury to business, less evil effect on social or moral conditions, than any other tax, national, state or municipal. It oppresses nobody, cripples no industry, disturbs nobody's luxury. It is the tax of all taxes to stand while the government stands. And now that congress is pensioning every body that was sick or lame or hungry in the civil war, we need the tax more than ever. If it be repealed, oh, virtuous congressman who looketh eagerly to the liquor vote, remember the revenue must be raised from higher taxes on other industries less able to hear it. How does that strike you? If you refuse to tax tobacco at all you must tax wood and iron, meal and mea', clothes and furniture to make up the deficiency. How do you fancy the policy of making a million a year for the Lorillards by making the necessaries of life dearer to every poor family from the Chesapeake to the Golden Horn! That is exactly what the repeal of the tobacco tax will force upon you in some form

3d. Keep in mind the "Whisky Exemption" act of 1864, for this is of a piece with that in all aspects, political, moral and financial. There was a large sum raised by the distillers and dealers whose fortunes were surely to be made by that act, and there was not then one intelligent man in five who didn't believe, and doesn't believe new, that one half of all the supporters of that act were paid largely for their votes. The same powerful agency is at work for the exemption of tobacco and fruit brandy. And the supporters of it may con-fidently count on wearing the honors to their graves with their predecessors of the "ex-emption" twenty years ago and the "salary grab" of '78. What "sclary grabber" has ever raised his head to office in Indiana since? unly as a country ever spoke its wish, is eduction of taxes all round, a release of ral industry from their restraints, not the repeal of a tax on luxuries that the taxneither feels nor cares for, and a es to make up for the loss. Nobody te the repeal of these productive and nless taxes but the very few men who mey to pay for the repeal. They

The New York Tribune thinks that the result of the farstogs convention was a triumph for Cleveland, and that he will be New York's first choice at Unicago.

The popularity of horse-racing in England may be gethered from the fact that on the night before the last race for the Derby

They have music in the park at Philadelphia now on Sunday afternoons. The Quaker city seems to be getting very giddy. Philadelphia's free public baths are thronged. Indianapolis ought to have free public baths. It is said in the city of Philadelphia. olphia there are 75,000 private

All the new houses that are built there now have bath rooms, and some of them two and man with a career has two chances in hi life; if he falls of the second he is a "goner."

as Chamberlain's assertion the other day that Blaine's election meant the distruction of the very basis of our civil society. The day the mocratic party can't carry Texas will be The New York Sun makes a keen cou

ment upon the course of justice in that city by reporting the following incident: A bronzed and weather-beaten man stood in the box of the Yorkville police court yester-day. "What is your name?" asked Justice Welde. "Paddy Murphy." answered the man. "Where were you born?" "Italia." "Why do you give an Irish name?" "Italiano get-a-no-show."

Lawrence Barrett will sail from Liverpoo by the steamer Servis on the 5th of July, and egin his season at Denver on the 28th of he same month. This is the longest theat rical "jump" on record—something over five thousand miles. His company will be about the same as last year, Louis James and Marie Vainwright being the principal support. Couldn't the Salvation army be utilized oget up campaign enthusiasm?

A costly case of spite is to come up in New York court. A florist fumigated his green house with tobacco smoke to kill the nsects. His neighbor, by means of the board of health, made him stop it. Then the flor-ist discovered that the neighbor's three-story iwelling was five-eighths of an inch on th florist's ground, and he has begun suit to nake the man who stopped his tobacco smoking, move his house off that five-eighths of an inch of ground, and will listen to no offers of compromise.

Indiana republicans have chosen a strong man for their standard bearer, and placed the shrewdest political worker in the state at the head of their central committee. They at the need of their central committee. The realize that they survive or perish in the Hoosler campaign.—[Cincinnati Post.

The road from Saratoga to Chicago is turnpike, hard, level, gravely and edge with daisles.—[Philadelphia Times. Tariff reform must begin with taking the inties off raw materials and the necessaries of life—the one to give manufacturers a fair chance to sell in the markets of the world, the other to make the wages of the working-men go further.—[Wilkesbarre Leader.

If bold Ben Butler does not openly sup-port the "Plumed Knight" before Novem-ber it will be because he can serve him more effectually in another way.—[Philadelphia Record.

The republican party has been in too long and the democratic party has been out too long. It would be more salutary to have more frequent changes, in order that the country might have the advantage of well-developed principles and policies on both the progressive and conservative side.—[Boston Herald. The republican party has been in too long

The peculiarities of the American form of the peculiarities of the peculiarities of the American form of the peculiarities of the pecul government are illustrated at present curi-ously in the position of President Arthur, who has of late sunk into a sort of insignis-cance. Two weeks ago he was not only ac-tually president, but possessed what was thought to be a strong chance of another term. Now he is still president indeed, but interest in his future has very greatly dimin-ished. His name is not seen much in the pa-pers, and his conjugar are but little quoted. ond magnitude, and in a tolerably short time will have diminished to one of those so dim that they require the telescope to be discovered at all.—[Baltimore News.

If Mr. Blaine attempts to cover the whole platform in his letter of acceptance it will be the most extensive, comprehensive and formidable document ever fired at a free people.—[Cincinnati Times Star.

How the Joke Proved a Boomerang How the Joke Froved a Boomerang.

'Do your woman customers bother you much?" asked a citizen who was talking with a Woodward avenue grocer the other

morning.

"Well, they seldom want to pay the prices. It seems natural for them to want to beat down the figures. There comes one now who probably wants strawberries. Here are some fresh ones at fifteen cents per quart, and yet if I should ask her only eleven she'd want 'em for ten."

"Say try it on just for a joke If she want'em for ten."
"Say, try it on, just for a joke. If she
asks the price put it at eleven."
The grocer agreed, and presently the woman came up, counted the sixteen boxes of
berries under her nose, and of course in-

ulred:
"Have you any strawberries this morning?"
"Yes'm."
"Fresh once?" "In quart boxes?"
"Yes'm,"

"Yes'm,"
"How much"
"Only eleven cents per box, madam."
"Pil take the whole lot," she qrietly observed as she handed out a five-dollar bill, and take 'em she did.
The citizen disappeared at that moment, and the grocer somewhat believes that it was a put up job between the two."

Interstate Sunday School Assembly.
The Interstate Sunday-school Assembly began its session yesterday at Ottawa, Kaneas. The attendance is much larger than ever before. Opening addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Huriburt, Rev. D. C. Milner, Rev. H. A. Tucker, Rev. H. S. Ostrander, and Professor Sherwin. Following these was a lecture by Rev. Dr. Snowden, of Indiana, on "Work and Workers." The evening lecture was by Rev. M. L. Gates on "Other Worlds." The normal classes will be formed to day, as also the art class and the musical college, and several lectures will be given. The assembly promises to be the largest and most successful ever held in the west.

A Small Attempt. We are breaking through the protective crust, here and there in spots, by the negotiation of reciprocity treaties with neighboring countries and islands. Every such treaty is a new admission of the fatuity and faultiness of the protective theory. Reciprocity allows us to play in a small way at the great game of commerce, as a man eats his dinner or hugs his wife with one arm in a sling.

The Beauty of Cremation. The Beauty of Cremation.

[Crawfordsville Journal.]

There are many advocates of cremation in Crawfordsville. To those who have given it any thought the idea of burial and the slow and repulsive decomposition is is horrible. A body placed in the retort of a crematory is reduced to clean ashes in a few hours. The sahes may then be committed to the earth, and the scriptural edict, duet to dust and ashes to sahes literally fulfilled.

That Florida Volcano.

The Florida volcano has been found by Capt in George Asher, of Apalachicola. He followed up the Aucilla river as far as the source, and there found a large number of pools, of water which emit a thick white smoke. The region is very rocky, he says, and the rocks are hollow and full of water. The pools contain large numbers of fish, but the water is nauseating to the taste and smell.

"What will the coming woman wear?" sake a fashion magazine. Oh! Lord, don't bother us with such questions. It's all we can do to find something for the present woman to wear.

Moody's London Work.
It is estimated by Mr. Moody that no is an 34,000 persons have become convert rough his labors since he began his revisetings in London and its suburbs last in Almost Equal to the Fire It costs not less than \$83,000,000 a support the dogs of the United S

me he were, that we have to winder such mes in the upper body of congress. The ctable of two distinguished men deliber-ly assuming the character of fish-women i revelling alternately in select parlia-ntary billinguage is a shameful one. The n indulging in it ought to have been re-

gestive in it than slangwhanging personali-ties between two old men. It illustrates the fact that station and age and intellectual atpetty meanesses and narrowness of human-

ity but thinly. Senator Brown is an older looking man tha 63, the age of record, and his white hairs os, the age or record, and his white hairs give him a venerable appearance. He has been four times governor of his state. He has had more honors showered upon him than usually fall to the lot of even the most favored public men. The charge of Ingalis that he, Brown, had belonged to every party only to betray them in turn, is rne out by the facts. When the war broke out Brown was governor of Georgia posed the policy of President Davis in the conscript act and other things, but beyond his constitutional objections laid nothing in the way of the success of the confederate arms. Brown's differences with Jeff. Davis can scarcely be called the betrayal of the confederate cause, because, as late as 1863, he was again elected governor of Georgia over two candidates, a union man and a secessionist. When the war was over, Gov. cessionist. When the war was over, Gov. Brown, like many other real statesmen of the south, saw that resistance was futile and that sulienness was foolish. He counselled immediate submission and prompt acquiescence in the reconstruction measures.

The democratic party of Georgia refused to take Brown's advice but persisted it its aggressions and acts of disloyalty to the federal government. In consequence of this Brown bolted and supported General Grant. If this was the betrayal of his party sneeringly alluded to by Ingalls it is a pity there mere not many more betrayals.

The democratic party got in the course of

The democratic party got in the course of ten of fifteen years where Brown got at a single leap. When his party came to Brown he rejoined it. This was betrayal number The truth is Brown has as straight and honorable a political record as any man in the United States senate. His very differ-ences for which Ingalls upbraided him are the most creditable acts of his life, facts requiring a high degree of moral courage and acts consistent with a straight forward po-

quiring a high degree of moral courage and acts consistent with a straight forward political course.

Senator Ingalis is ten years younger than Brown, but still in his spare frame and shriveled face and hands might be taken for sixty. Ingalis is a Massachusetts Yan-kee and his face wears a perpetual sneer. He is the keenest debater in the senate. His sentences are like razors and cut every time they fail. Ingalis never talks unless he has something to say and he then says his say in a pointed, incisive style that compels attention from friend and foe.

His thin lip curis and his rasping voice saws the air in well modulated periods, while his long bony finger transfixes his victim. He is master of the English language, as can be seen on examination of his speeches. He dresses plainly and usually wears an exasperating neektie of some bright, startling color that insists on trying to slip up under his ear and haug him.

Whether this attack of Ingalis upon Governor Brown was justified by the facts or not, it serves to call attention to the abuses of which I have occasionally written as to the alleged record of debates. What Brown did to the record is being done every day during the session in both houses and by every senator and representative. There is not one speech in a hundred which is not day during the session in both houses and by every senator and representative. There is not one speech in a hundred which is not revised, that is, unless the speech is read from manuscript without interruption. If a member talks three minutes the stenographic

member talks three minutes the stenographic reporter is expected to furnish the manuscript report for revision.

Very often the revision is an almost entirely new speech in which every sentence and subject is so beautifully rounded that the reader of the report in the Record would naturally accredit the speaker with rare oratorical powers to deliver such appropriate and happy remarks extemporaneously in the heat and hurry of debate. In most cases while the changes are many they are immaterial and technical. Yet the principal fact remains that the Record is not at all a record of the discussion and the stenographic work is a farce.

The whole system ought to be abolished and buncombe would go with it. If it is retained, the reporter's notes ought to be absolute. No change ought to be allowed, then the Congressional Record would present a record of what was actually said and that record would be worth reading. It could be preserved in every family as a literary curiosity. It would discourage politics as a busness.

Washington has become to be cons'dered a hot bed of corruption, and she has recently done much by way of justification of this estimate. If there had been nothing else within the last twenty years, these infamous and infinite star-route scandals would have been enough to hand the capital city down as the safe refuge for thieves and rogues, private rarcals and public plunderers. There have been many things, however, besides the joint stock combination of star-route robbers and legal thieves, whereby washington has become the synonym of injusty. Some of these are of more recent date. The defalcation of Burnside, the almost simultaneous discovery of defalcations in two other branches of the service, the two bank robberies, and numerous smaller embezzlements—small enough for the penitentiary—keep star-route scandals good company.

Next to the grand combination of political and legal talent to reduce the surplus in the treasury the alleged failure of Middleton & Co., bankers, and Squier, broker and banker, will take high rank as rascality. The men who go abroad in the night, masked, with dark lantern, pistol and jimmy and break into bank waults and carry away the coin and securities are felons; but how about those who have this coin on trust breaking into the vaults with a key and stealing coin and selling the securities belonging to their customers? The Middletons not only got away with every dollar, but broke open the boxes of private depositors and stole the Washington has become to be considered

into the vanits with a key and stealing coin and seiling the securities belonging to their customers? The Middletons not only got away with every dollar, but broke open the boxes of private depositors and stole the securities, bonds, notes, etc., and turned them into money and took that. Not only this, but these robber bankers went about hunting depositors, taking every dollar offered to the very last minute of closing their doors. They went out of the way to rob the widow, and set up nights to inveigle the orphan into their toils. So far these secundrels have walked abroad like honest men, uppunished and unarraigned. Now, I am not one of the victims of these sharks, who have probably gone no further than other robber bankers elsewhere, but it makes the blood hot to note the consideration with which this class of this west tracted.

not appear to reach them, and until they do
the vigilance committee should take them
in hand. Lynch law is tolerable only when
no other law can reach. I am in favor
of lynching such thieves as the Middletons,
as horsethieves are lynched on the frontiers.
"Dear me!" exclaimed a young lady the
other day, "what a horrid place Washington is! Nearly everybody is out on ball.
Why, it's dreadful."

And the innocent remark struck near,
very near home. I reflected on it as I went
down street; it came back to me as I walked
the corridors of the capitol for news; it
haunted my waking hours of evening. I
saw with my mind's eye the grand procession of thieves, public and private robbers,
political plunderers, prufessional corruptionists, panderers, perjurers, the bribed
and bribers, go-betwesms, confidence bankers, (grain and stock and faro) The offers

gether to fight it out or make up a joint apology. This is a suggestion for future emergencies.

There is, however, something more suggestive in it than elangwhanging personalities between two old men. It illustrates the

der waist; And on her cherry lips impressed a warm and And said, "Love, th's what I call the Nowness of the This." -[Somerville Journal.

SCRAPS. Mrs. Celia Thaxter owns a large farm at Mrs. Celis Thanter owns a large farm at Kittery, Me.

About 2,500 dogs are officially drowned in New York every year.

There are 180 women enrolled as students in the University of Michigan.

A Castile, N. Y., lady of ninety-five, discarded spectacles ten years ago.

There are more seaside resorts on the New England than on any other coast in the world.

death, wants to be chloroformed before he is hanged.

Ten years hence a cattle king predicts, Omaha, Neb., will be the cattle center of the country.

It has been found out that Bartholdi has made an idealized portrait of his mother in the figure of Liberty.

Secreucker, a whole suit of which weighs only a little more than a pound, is made in Calcutts, of silk and Sea island cotton.

A fashionable young lady in New York has

A fashionable young lady in New York has nad her hair tinted a beautiful chestnut color to match her saddle horse's mane. White stockings are coming once again nto fashion in London, from the crusade by The oldest delegate in the recent Main

democratic state convention, was Mr. S. B. Brown, of Portland, who is eighty-seven The prince of Orange's filness was chiefly induced by the vitiated atmosphere in which he lived. Sixty parrots were kept in his

The Spanish and French governm The Spanish and French governments, after long negotiations, have agreed to authorize the construction of two different railways across the Fyrences.

Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, of Harvard, who has just been chosen an honorary member of the German chemical society, is the first American to receive that distinction. can to receive that distinction.

A wit who was asked what he had ra'her be during the three stages of life, repiled: "Till thirty a pretty woman, till fifty a successful general, the rest of my life a cardinal,"

nal,"
A Los Angeles, Cal., paper says that Baldwin, the millionaire, will have one of the finest yields of grain on his seven ranches ever harvested in California. At Puenta station he has one field of 15,000 acres. "I take it for granted that the commercial system wished for by congress is such a one as should have commerce on the freest possible footing. Tais was the plan on which we prepared our general draft for treating with all nations."—[Thomas Jefferson, in

The mayor of Boston sent two packages exactly alike in weight and contents by mail a few days ago. One of them was bound to Paris, France, 3,000 miles or so away, and the postage on it was 20 cents. The other was destined to Worcester forty

tant, and the postage was 28 cents.

The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin says of a widower of that piace, who a short time ago married his seventh wife, that "he waived the customary tour, and buckled down to his daily calling as if he had become convinced that life is too real and earnest in its sunset for any display of foolishness."

It is told of Prof. Wilkie of St. Andrew's university, Scotland, noted for his absent-mindedness that, on one occasion, meeting a pupil who had been absent from illness, he said to him: "I was sorry, my dear boy, to hear you have had the fever in your family. Was it you or your brother who died of it!"

"Doctor, I want to thank you for your "Doctor, I want to thank you for your great patent medicine." "It helped you, did it?" asked the doctor, very much pleased. "It helped me wonderfully." "How many bottles did you find it necessary to take?" "Oh, I didn't take any of it. My uncle took one bottle and I am his sole heir.—[New York Sun.

-(New York Sun.

Roswell P. Flower, the New York excongressman, who has been taffied into the notion that he was a candidate for the presidency, is described a "quite a portly gentleman, who weighs about 220 pounds, and was dressed in a dark suft with pearl-colored stovepipe hat. A little tuft of crisp black whiskers on either cheek ornaments his face, which is otherwise cleanly shaven."

It is marghable to see how there there have

which is otherwise cleanly shaven."

It is remarkable to see how these huge fortunes which we thought a year or two ago were to break down our republican society are passing from the hands of their owners. Russell Sage, George W. Sensy, General Grant, A. C. Euo, Commodore Garrison, Henry Villard and probably many others are crippled, while the properties they have built remain for the benefit of the whole body of the people.—[Gath. When the president took his boy to Princeton for the first time, the students thought it would be proper to honor him with a serenade. They did so, and in response the president made a speech, saying that he had shown how much he thought of Princeton "by leaving his som—the most precious thing he had in life—there." It seems that the boys took this sentence up, and they now call young Arthur "precious thing."

M. Leuis Maiche, a well known French

now call young Arthur "precious thing."

M. Louis Maiche, a well known French engineer, has discovered a gold mine in the bed of the Seine. The little fragments of quartz and silex which form the gravel in the bed of the Seine are, according to M. Maiche, remarkably rich in the precious metal. In some of the specimens which he has collected the aureous particles are numerous and visible. The discovery will hardly prove of practical impertance. It has been calculated that the payement of the streets of Strasbourg contains gold to the value of four millions sterling. Unfortunately it would take just double that amount to extract it, and the same is probably true of the pebbles at the bottom of the Seine.

bly true of the pebbles at the bottom of the Beine.

The clergy in the west of England were formerly devoted to whist. About the beginning of the century there was a whist club in a country town of Somersetabire, composed mostly of clergymen, that met every Sunday evening in the back parlor of a barber's. Four of these were acting as pall bearers at the funeral of a reverend brother, when a delay occurred from the grave not being ready, and the coffin was put down in the chancel. By way of whiling away their time, one of them produced a pack of cards from his pocket and proposed a rubber. When the sexton came to announce that the preparations were complete, he found them deep in their game, using the coffin as their table.

The new models of the carriage and pontoons of the Eads ship railway have started for London. Nearly all the capital for the enterprise is being subscribed in that city. Chief Engineer Corthell says 100 men are at work, and that the first half mile of track

niles of the Tehuantepec route. The contoon system of raising vessels from ater upon the railway carriage is to be tuted for the hydraulic system first mplated. It was conceived by London cers and adopted by Eads, and will a ship out of water and upon the car-

which shows how small and insignificant a thing may give liberty to a prisoner. A convict had been sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen years for committing a series of burglaries, and had served between three and four years when one day he brought a small chip of wood from the shop where he was engaged in labor to his cell. This fact was engaged in labor to his cell. This fact was not worthy of notice at the moment. When, however, the prisoner, with others, had marched to his cell, he placed the chip in such a way as to prevent the bolt of the door of his cell from fastening. The officers on duty made their usual inspection, saw each man in his cell, and so reported. After the inspection had been made, the convict in question opened his cell door, closed it again and passed quickly out of a side door into the yard. In a moment he had gained the shop where he worked. Here he put on a pair of overalls belonging to one of the instructors employed by contractors, and from there he got upon the prison wall, and entering one of the guard houses he found an overcoat, which he donned. He was now ready to bid adieu to the prison. His movements were in no way slow, for he knew that at any moment his absence might be noticed and the officers be upon his track. Leaping from the wall the convict was soon in the street and off "for parts unknown." At 1 o'clock, when the prisoner were to return to the shop for the attennoon, the absence of the escaped man was noticed, and, although diligent search was made and the

Funeral of Bishop Simpson.

The funeral of Bishop Simpson took place yeaterday. The pall-bearers were: Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania; ex Governor Evans, of Colorado; ex Secretary of the Interior Harlan, Alexander Bradley, of Pittshurg; J. B. Cornell, of New York; General Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey; James Long and Charles Scott, of Philapelphia. The funeral cortege entered the church, preceded by the bishops. At the head of the line Funeral of Bishop Simpson tion at the conclusion of the exercises.

The interment was made in Laurel Hill cemetery to-day.

From reports received by the Chicago Farmer's Review as to the wheat prospects, there is promise of a full average crop, but not an enormous yield. The average yield promises to equal that of 1883, with an increased acerage. Reports from Dakots are uniformly of a favorable character. Minnesots has a promise of 75 per cent. of an average crop, Wisconsin gives promise of a full average crop. The prospects in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are only fair and have shown no improvement since last report. The yield in Michigan promises to fall under the yield of last year. Reports from Missouri are discouraging in tone. In Kansas the outlook is grand, but not quite so good as a month ago. The Outlook for Wheat.

Cheaper Than Poems. "Do you ever purchase articles?" he asked timidly, as he entered the editorial room. "Occasionally," said the editor kindly, "when they suit our columns. What have you got, a poem?"
"No, sir, parlor matches, a cent a box, or six boxes for a nickel."

Very Sanguine.

[Evanville Tribune News.]

All that the McDonald boom needs is a goods generalship. Mr. McDonald seems to have the best material on his side and if the amunition is used with the best effect McDonald will head the ticket.

"Times is Changed."
[Chicago Times.]
The republican organs now pronounce
Nast's cartoons coarse and brutal. When
Nast was lampooning the democrats, these
same papers used to call his cartoons artistic
and telling.

An Appalling Dearth.
[Vincennes Sun.]
There are no agents for self-binders

A. DICKSON & Co.

See our White Dress Goods. See our Dress Lawns. See our Summer Silks. See our Jersey Waists At \$1, \$1.55 and \$1.50. See our Parasols. See our Dress Ginghams, See our Shirt Waists At 150, 180 and 30

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NOW READY! L. O. EMERSON'S NEW BOOK.

For Choirs, Singing Cla

SONG WORSHIP (just out) is a Sunday Song Book of the greatest promise, by R and Sherwin. Send 25c for one speims OLIVER DITSON & CO., B LYON & HEALEY, Chica

LYMAN STOVES.

JOHNSTON BENNET 62 East Washington St.

We are closing out our entire stock or one Glass, Queensware, Lamps, Chandellers, Lastorna etc., at cost. It is our intention to retife from business, and we desire to dispose of o from business, and we desire to dispose of o from business, and possible. If you wish to available to the control of the cont

LOUIS F. BURTIN. Contractor and Builder DOORS, SASH, BLINDS AND LA Shop and Residence, No. 18 Woodlaw cov. Dillon st. Correspondence solicited phone to W. W. Scott's drug store, Virgin

LOW-CUT SHOES,

FOR WARM WEATHER WEAR.

At Low-Cut Prices. The season for these goods is new strong upon us. It will be violent, but brief, and in order to rush off my low-cut stock, I will make the lowest prices ever

offered on first-class goods.

I keep the best goods demanded in this market, and the low prices I offer must sell them.

L. E. Morrison, BEE-HIVE CORNER.

Straw Matting. 150 Pcs.

STRAW MATTING to be closed out at Ru-inous Prices. We will not carry them over. Call and see for yourselves.

W. H. ROLL 30, 32 and 34 S. Illinois St.

Excelsior Steam Laundry

3, 4 and 5 Mesonic Building, South Tensessee St.

Ladies' Summer Suits, in wash goods, nicely done at reasonable prices.

Gents' Summer Vests laundered at 15 cents each.

Collars and Cuffs, the best in the city.

Our recently improved facilities enable us to do our work quicker and better than any laundry in Indiana. Telephone 249.

EST TOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY

THE TEST OF THE OVEN. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems For Light, Healthy Bread, The Bost Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

\$1,000

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

"I have cured Blood Taint by the use wift's Specific after I had most signally faile the Mercury and Potash treatment."
F. A. TOOMER, M. D., Perry, Ga. Swift's Specific has cured me of Scrofula of live years' standing. Had sores as large as hand, and every one thought I was doomed. It's Specific cured me after physicians and other medicine had falled. R. L. HiGH, Lonoke, Ark.

"Gree like a hristian, speak in deeds; Anoble life's the best of creeds; And he shall wear a royal crown Who gives a lift when men are down."

\$10,000 would not purchase from me what it cured me of Rheumatism caused by mala ria." ARCHIE THOMAS, Springfield, Tenn.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

IN CASH

Ist PREMIUM, \$5,000 \$2,000 3d 31,000
32 other Premiums as bareshown.
The Expremiums will be awarded December 21, 1884 1st Premium goes to the person from whom we receive the largest number of our empty tobacco bags prior to Dee, 18. 2d will be given for the next largest number and thus, in the order of the number of empty fags received from each, to the twenty-five successful contestants. Each bag must bear our original Bull Durham label, U. S. Revenue stamp, and Caution Notice, Bags must be done up securely in a package, with name and address of sender, and number of bags contained, plainly marked on the emission. 44 \$1,000

GAS STOVES.



lo kindling required. No coal to carry.
No ashes to remove.
Prices from \$2 to \$16.
[Gasoline Stoves changed to Gas Stoves at a small

GAS ENGINES from 1-8 horse power up.
We sell to gas consumers
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P. S. SARLET, Wanages,

CITY NEWS.

The Sounds That Rise up in Cities to Plague and Distress the Inhabitants, One of the mose serious obstructions of commonly cited by those who seek to escape to the country, is the noise. Not the vague dull rumble of the streets, coming up hammers and saws and trowels and tramping of horses. That is rather sleepy and soothing than not, as it reaches the ear through the closed door and windows of a room. The annoyance is in the sudden and distinct sounds, sharp and start-ling, or loud above the undertone of the treets, the clamor of bells, the howls of steam whistles, the groans of hand organs, the rattle of near but most unneighborly fanos, the yells of hucksters. These make

pianos, the yells of hucksters. These make city life a burden to the nervous, the busy or alling. And there is no reason why they should be borne an hour by anybody who is worried by them. They are nuisances which any victim should have the right to put a legal stop to at any moment by appeal to a policeman, but which, in most cases, any rational city government will prohibit as peremptorily as public drunkenness or disturbance of the peace. Planos in neighboring rooms or houses are often intolerable and even dangerous annoyances to the sick. A hint of such a condition will stop them, of course, in any case of neighbority relations, but strangers, guests in a boarding house, lodgers in upper rooms, would care nothing for obligations, and would drive a fevered patient into convulsions. Then they ought to be punished like other contrivers of nuisances.

The citizens of Berlin are sending in numerous

panent into convulsions. Then they ought to be punished like other contrivers of nuisances.

The citizens of Berlin are sending in numerous petitions with thousands of names, saying that uninstructed piano playing has become a grave annoyance "causing much suffering to invalida, aggravating nuch suffering to invalida, aggravating nervous diseases and depreciating real estate." The last effect following, presumably, from the difficulty of getting good to rants and rents for houses, or apartments infested by the piano disorders. They ask that plano practice shall stop, except from il to 15 a. m. and from 8 to 11 p. m. This is only another phase of the suits brought in Philadelphia and 8t. Louis to enjoin the ringing of chimes and church belle. The courts have taken the side of order and rest and stopped the clamorous, fever stirring bells, which in a city are as utterly useless for any church purpose as a theatrical thunder machine.

From Texas very late news comes that a large number of the towns of that state are engaged in efforts to put down the sanseless, useless, and often torturing nuisance of steam whistles. In all the cities of Europe this pestilent folly is prohibited as rigidly as robbery, and it is in most of the well governed cities of this country. But in the smaller towns the whistles, locomotive and stationary, do as they please and they please to be the most inexcusable and abominable annoyance that any civilized people ever submitted to. Indianapolis is

abominable annoyance that any civilized people ever submitted to. Indianapolis is probably the only city of any considerable size in the country that gives free way to every whim of a foolish or frolicking engineer, and on the southside the effect is an

every whim of a foolish or frolicking engineer, and on the sonthside the effect is an neessant worry of the nervous and weak and suffering. An ordinance ought to make it a fine of five dollars and costs for every sound of a whistle heard within the city limits, or within the circuit of the belt railroad. No whistle is needed, as a signal is proved every day by the safe handling of trains all over this continent and all over Europe without a whistle. The company's officers should be fined still more severely for making regulations that allowed whistling. Stationary whistles are a gratuitous insult, as well as nuisance to the neighborhood that is forced to endure them. The yells of hucksters on the streets are another nuisance little less endurable, and ought to be stopped. The rule of right in all these cases is as simple and clear as the "golden rule." No man has a right to do anything for his own profit or enjoyment that injures or annoys everybody else. That is law as old as the Heptarchy, and it is righteous law. But the city council of Indianapolis will not enforce it, and leave ten thousand citizens to daily harrassment by whistles and hucksters, without any protection.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING. Addresses by Senator Voorhees and Others.

The campaign was opened last night by the democracy in a mass meeting at English's opera house, under the auspices of the Indiana association of democratic editors. Notwithstanding the silence of the local democratic organ, which was compelled to print all of Mr. Voorhees's "campaign document" or none, there were other speakers besides the Tall Sycamore. Thomas R. Marshall, of Whitley county, spoke of the young de-mocracy. He was interrupted by the arrival of Senator Voorhees, who, at the conclusion of Senator Voorhees, who, at the conclusion of Mr. Marshall's oration, read the Indians key-note, pitched high and nearly an hour long. "The relations of a public servant to the people!" was the nominal subject discussed. His allusion to the tariff was brief and almost meaningless, but the impression left was that the distinguished senator was either "hedging" or attempting to conceal ideas with words. He said: "The wealth and luxuries of the country are proper resources of revenue, said: "The wealth and luxuries of the country are proper resources of revenue, while all the articles of prime necessity in use amongst the industrial classes should be made free, or very lightly touched. A true public servant is a friend to all the laudable industries of the country, and never by his voice or vote seek to bring American labor into competition with the cheap labor of China or the pauper labor of Europe." A considerable portion of the address was devoted to an attack upon James G. Blaine, who, as Mr. Voorhees claimed, while secretary of state, falled to attempt to secure the release from imprisonment, in Ireland, of Daniel McSweeney, an American citizen, guiltless of crime.

Hon. Cyrus McNutt, of Terre Haute, read a paper on "Free schools propagated and matured by the democratic party." The audience, however, did not, as a body, remain to hear Mr. 'McNutt's well prepared effort. Col. I. B. McDonald presided over the meeting, and at its close Senator Voorhees was sevenaded by the Irish American club, to which the senator repeated the story of the McSweeney outrage.

The drowning of little George Martin-ight years old instead of eleven years old, a reported—in the deep water at the Van alla bridge vectories as exten-

owing to mimerous counter attractions. Two more were completed during the afternoon. In the 2:30 troit, for a purse of 23:50, divided, there were the following entries: Amy King, owned by L. W. Sinclair, of Salem, Ind.; Katle D, by J. B. Buckland, Kirkville, O.; Laura C., by W. E. Wiley, Peoria, III; Boston Davis, by W. H. Wilson, Cynthiama, Ky.; Bessie, by R. A. Cook, Cookmbus, Miss., and Zulu, by William Foley, Chicago. Ratie D, would have won the race if the had had staying qualities, but the jockeys of the other homes thred her out by nucless scoring. The entries in the 2:30 pace, for a purse of 2:50 were Dandy Boy, owned by Joseph Rea, of Columbus: Opal B, by O. W. French, Crawfordsville; Uncle Ned, by J. B. Buckland, Kirkville, O.; and Lucian W. by Henry & Buck, Anderson. Uncle Ned and Dandy Boy were evenly matched, but it seemed to be settled in advance that Ned should take first Dlace. Dandy Boy was pulled in the fourth heat, which was declared a dead heat, and Ed. Richardson was substituted for Joe Rea as driver of Dandy, but the result was the same. Following is a summary of the races:

the result was the same. Following is a summary of the races:

2:30 TROT. Time—2:23%, 2:31, 2:36%, 2:41, 2:40%, 2:40. Dandy Boy 2:40, 2:40, 2:40, 2:40.

Dandy Boy 3 1 2 2 2

Opal S. 3 1 2 2 2

Blity F. 4

Uncle Ned

Time—2:37/4, 2:34, 2:31, 2:56, 2:513/4. Time—2:37:4, 2:34, 2:34, 2:30, 2:50, 2:5134.

The first heat of a running race between Mystery, owned by Charles St. Clair, city; Pug, by James Neff. Lebanon, and Boston, by Green Wilson, Waldron, closed the day's sport. Boston won the heat in 53 seconds, with Pug second and Mystery third. The Judges were David Webb, of Covington; Ol. Lehman, city, and Richard Jones, Columbus. The program this afternoon includes the unfinished running race, the 2:35 trot and the three minute pace. The celebrated horse, Johnson, will also pace against time. Revenue and Lady De Jarnette, two blooded Kentucky animals of wonderful beauty, will trot on Friday afternoon.

OUT OF DOORS.

Day in the Woods for the Poor Children and Their Mothers.

Last year a union picnic was given by the charity societies to the children of the poor and their mothers. Eight hundred were taken to North Salem. The Flower mission Benevolent society, Children's aid society, and several industrial schools were represented. We wish to repeat this about the 10th of July. We propose to take one thousand out, and give them such good times

The cost of this will about \$250, the expenses being for cars, ice-cream, etc. Food is provided by the good friends among the ladies, bakers and grocers. All who are interested are asked to contribute. Some will be called upon. They may leave the amount at the rooms of the Charity Organization society, or send it by mail. Those who gave last year will not be forgotten. The reward of doing one good act is the privilege of doing another. Do they enjoy it? One boy said that "the grub was better than it was in jail." Another, "You ought to have been there, I had all the ice cream I wanted to eat." A woman said that she had been sick all the year thinking of the ice cream that was wasted. Another, "If you'll just ask me this summer, I'll be sure to go."

Those of you who go off for the summer to the lakee, the sea, or the mountains, thick of the women who never leave home for a day of pleasure; of the children who have to live in hot rooms, and whose only taste of the fruits of the earth is the stale, half-decayed refuse of the stores.

OSCAR C. McCulloch. The cost of this will about \$250, the ex-

[New York Journal.] just now?"
"Yes, the political campaign always originates new drinks. Some are old preparations merely rechristened, but we are always equal to the task of inventing new drinks to

auit any occasion."

A bustling little man who wore a light suit and a straw hat entered and exclaimed: "Give me a Blaine blizzard." His order was quickly filled. He smiled approvingly and said: "That's the best drink of the season, and Jim ought to win for having it named after him." "What was it composed of?" asked the reporter when the little man had retired.
"Whisky, sods, ice and red pepper. The latter causes it to fizz, and by a stretch of imagination it may be compared to a blizzard."

imagination it may be compared to a blizzard."

"Has the genial president been remembered by thirsty voters?"

"Oh, yes. One of our most popular drinks is the 'Arthur antidote.' Local politicians cry for it, and one of our customers drinks as many as eighteen of them every day. It is rather expensive and is made of champagne and beer. A queer mixture? Well, yee; but it tastes very good. Then a few persons, cridently New Englandres, have called for some 'Edmunds enjoyment.' it is a cheap mixture, and its principal ingredient is ice. 'Logan lightning' is a new invention and is very popular, especially among visitors from the west. It's a dangerous drink this hot weather though, and is liable to cause a sunstroke. Red hot brandy undiluted alcohol and a dash of bay rum is enough to make a stalwart hurrah for 'Black Jack.' A 'Sherman sympathizer' is a mild cooling drink much in demand. Claret wine well leed and a little old bourbon will cause even a disappointed candidate to fell better."

"Not yet, but in a few weeks we shall study up the system of making a 'Tilden terror' a 'Bayard bulldozer,' or a 'Kelly konsoler.' We have had several calls for a 'Randall rally' already."

Ice Cream That Will Last a Year.

Ice Cream That Will Last a Year.

[New York Tribune.]

J. M. Horton, ice cream (exhibiting a cream brick about \$x4x3 inches).—Now, that is patented. Not the size of it, nor its shape, nor the way in which it is made, but the manner of doing it up. All of us manufacturers have to pay a royalty for the privilege of wrapping this lump of ice cream in white paper and re-freezing, or as we say, super-freezing it. But I reckon it is worth it. This brick is half chocolate, half vanilla. I can put it away and one year from to-day it will be as good as it is now, except that the flavor will not be quite so perfect. This is the way we put up ocean steamship supplies. You know they all take cream enough from this side to last them a round trip. Can't afford to buy it on the other side; it costs them four times as much there as it does here. Ice Cream Tnat Will Last a Year.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Levi Reynolds, a farmer, residing four miles south of Monticello, while plowing last evening, had two horses killed by lightning, and was himself seriously injured. His young son was sitting on the plow at the time, and escaped uninjured.

A barn belonging to Will T. Wade, located in the south part of Princeton, burned Monday night. It is the supposed work of tramps, as four were seen running from the building soon after the fire was discovered. Estimated loss, \$500. Insured for \$350.

Hon. Leander McClurg, a leading lawyer of Frankfort, and a democratic politician of northern Irdiana for twenty years past, died yesterday morning, after an illness of one week. He was the nominee of his par ty for circuit judge at the pending election.

Isom Starbuck, a bright young man from Randolph county, was run over and instantly killed by the cars at Anderson yesterday morning. The deceased was an exemplary young man, and for a few months past has been braking on the C, C., C. & I. railroad.

The fortieth commencement of Notre

Bishop Doca, of Mexico; Bishop Dwenger, and others.

At Farmland, a few miles east of Muncie, Monday night, burglars entered the drug stere of Bly & Thornburg, and having blown open the safe, took from it \$700 in cash. They stole a horse and buggy near by and made their escape. Several houses in Muncie were burglarized of cash and clothing a few hours earlier.

A violent wind and rain storm visited North Manchester Monday evening, and lasted about one hour. Rain fell in torrents, and many shade and ornamental trees were blown down. Wheat and corn in the track of the storm were laid fiat to the ground. The storm was about one mile and a half in width, and came from the southeast.

Patents were issued to Indianians yesterday as follows: Charles Allen and W. E. Dubbs, Peru, harness; Howard Campbell, assignor to Gaar, Scott & Co., Richmond, straw stacker; Charles R. Hartman, Vincennes, roller coulter; Augustus P. Hauss, Sellersburg, mail.bag catcher; Wm. Holloway and T. L. Clevenger, Neff, spindle for vehicle wheels; George W. Immel, Logansport, drain cleaner; Wm. Koch, Lawrenceburg, caster; Daniel M. Marmon and J. Warrington, assignors to Nordyke & Marmon company, Indianapolis, roller mill; Christian Martin, Goshen, washing machine; Elijah B. Martindale, Indianapolis, pulley, reissue; Stephen Marvin, Burnetsville, tuck; John R. Putt, Middlebury, fence; Jacob Sickler, Ottenbein, and E. E. Sickler, Indianapolis, sulky plow; John B. Spry and T. Barry, Valparaiso, wagon running gear; Wm. G. Thompson, Wabash, feed regulator.

10 sice, according to grace.

HIDES, TALLOW AND GREASE—Green cowhide, 61

@7c. hravy steers, 7@73c no 1 cured, 8c; green cair.

He green salted bide, 8683c; s ted cs f, 12c dry

fint, 12c; dry sat hides, 17c Petts—Wo 1 22c3 t 0.

borre hides, 11 (02) 25 Tallow—Prime, 664(c; N. 2

5653c Grease—Brown, 4,c; yellow, 44c; white,

ACOBS OT

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sotatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Foethache, Bore Thront, Swellings, System, Swelies, Burna, Sealda, Free Blee, Swelies, S

THE CHARLES A. VOCELER OS.

LADIES'

\$3 French Kid

Button Shoes.

Sizes 2 to 6; C, D and E Widths.

FINE CURACOA KID BUTTON, Only \$2.50; B, C, D, E and F widths.

FINE AMERICAN KID BUTTON

Children's Shoes and Slippers

BARNARD'S

Cor. Washington and Illinois St.

STRAWBERRIES.

LOCKWOOD'S

Home-grown Strawberries,

THE FINEST IN THE LAND.

49 North Illinois St.

FRANK H. SMITH.

PRINTING

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS

Artistic Work and Low Prices a specialty

OCCIDENTAL SHOK

In Great Variety.

The Governments Fiscal Year,

stand that "the grub was better than it was in jal." Another, "You ought to have been all the fee cream I wanted to stand the that she had been alek all the fee cream I wanted to stall the was wasted. Another, "If you'll not ask me this summer, I'll be sure to go." Those of you who go off for the summer to the lakes, the sea, or the mountains, thick of the women who never leave home for a day of pleasure; of the children who have to it live in hot rooms, and whose only taste of the futies of the earth is the stale, half-decayed refuse of the stores.

OSCAR C. MCCULLOCH.

Kindergarten Commencement,
The graduating exercises of the Indianapolis Kindergarten Training School were held last evening at Plymouth church. The church was beautifully decorated, chiefly by the large display of Kindergarten work, which extended in two or three rows almost entirely around the house. The display at tracted much attention, and was carefully examined by many before the literary exercise began. The titles of the essays were a stollows:

"The manifaction" Miss Liseis cities and the store of the year \$10,000,000 as a gainst some tiplus. The titles of the essays were a stollows:

"The invocation was offered by Rev. E. A. Bradley and remarks were made to the class by Miss Alice Chapin, principal of the chool, and to the audience by Rev. O. C. McCulloch.

"Reconciliations," Marsh Aligher to the invocation was offered by Rev. O. C. McCulloch.

Political Drinks.

"Miss Carrie Comingor and Miss Florence Gossey having completed the two years," own of theory and one of practice, were awarded full diplomas.

Political Drinks.

"We keep political campaign alphays orig"Yes, the political campaign alphays orig-

The Condition of the Southern Negro.

The Condition of the Southern Negro, [Ex-Senator Gordon,]

"What is the condition of the negro throughout the south to-day?"

"The negro population, I presume to say it, is to-day the most fayorably circumstanced, the best fed and the most independent laborer to be found, not only in this country but in the civilized world. I bebelieve there is not a southern state where the ratio of negro schools to the white is not about what the ratio of poputation is to the races. Of course the whites, owning the property pay the bulk of the taxes, but still all money from taxation for school purposes, of the two races, is distributed without reference to the source from which the tax is derived. It is a great wrong to suppose that our people are discriminating against the negroes in any matters—legal, proprietory rights, or educational privileges. There is a kindly, unreserved good feeling as ever existed between employer and employe in any country. I doubt whether as much cordiality exists between any people in the world where one is the landed proprietor and the other tenants. But the negroes are beginning to purchase lands and homes, making investments in towns, and becoming more and more identified with the better elements among the whites."

Mr. Moody's Mission.

Mr. Moody says he expects to sail with his family, accompanied by Pentecost and Stebbins, for New York, on the steamship Oregon, which leaves Liverpool on July 12. Something like four hundred meetings were held in eleven districts. Thirteen different meetings were held every week. Mr. Moody was absent only one day during the whole season, and that owing to illness. It is estimated that over one million and a half of persons were present at the services. Two

The New York Sun has abandoned Cleve-land as a presidential candidate, and is sup-porting Randall, which proves that Dana, Tammany and Tilden have combined against Cleveland, and may work for Randall at Chicago. people say Chicago isn't a hog.
At a meeting of the New York independent republican committee, an executive committee was appointed, consisting of Carl Schurz, Horace E. Deming and E. A. Day, to be increased by two other members, whose duty it shall be to prepare immediately a document addressed to republican voters throughout the country, setting forth the reasons why they should not vote for Blaine and Logan.

Blaine and Logan.

They Had Met Before.

[New York Sun.]

A young man who had been following a lady through Thirty-seventh street, drew alongside of her on Fifth avenue, lifted his hat and observed:

"Havn't I met you somewhere before?"

"Once, I think," answered the lady.

"I knew it," answered the young man with a self-satisfied smile; "and you've been in my thought you had not noticed me particularly," said the lady, "I met you two weeks ago at your wedding. Your wife is my ousin."

I have several times examined baking powders in the market to determine their purity, raising power and influence on the health of those using them. I have uniformly found DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER the best in all these re-

I have just made another examination of the "Royal,"
"Andrews's Pearl" and "Dr. Price's Cream." and the results are
the same as formerly. DR. PRICE'S CREAM is free from
AMMONIA, while the "Royal" and "Andrews's Pearl" both
contain Ammonia. The final reaction of "DR. PRICE'S
CREAM" is acid," while the "Royal" and "Pearl" give an ALKALINE reaction, which LEADS to DYSPEPSIA. Price's is
a pure, clean and elegant proportion of Cream of Tartar and
Bicarbonate of Soda, and there does "in no wise enter into it
anything that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination or maketh a lie."

In raising power "Price's" stands at the head.

The relative amount of Carbonic Acid Gas given off by the
same weight (10 grammes) of these powders, heated in the same
way, is as follows:

way, is as follows:

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, 650 cubic centimeters.
The Royal, - - - 600 cubic centimeters.
Andrews's Pearl, - - - 548 cubic centimeters. I have used PRICE'S in my family for years. "Even if the price is higher, PRICE'S is always the best."
PROF. R. C. KEDZIE.

Lansing, June 3, 1884.

HOUSEKEEPERS' TEST.

Every housekeeper can test Baking Powders containing the disgusting drug AMMONIA by placing a can of "Royal" or "Pearl," top down," on a hot stove until heated. Then remove the cover and smell.

Price Baking Powder Co.

The Chief Drive To-Day Rochester

BANKRUPT SHOE SALE 40 Cases

MISSES' GOAT NEWPORT TIES, reduced from \$1 30 to

This is the best inducement we have yet offered.

Mammoth Rochester Shoe Company, 13 WEST WASHINGTON ST.

The Edison Light.

A Permanent Office having now been opened by the undersigned, at No. 21 South Meridian street, for the purpose of affording information to parties outside of ation of local companies elsewhere, and with regard to the cost of installing isolated plants—i. e., supplying dynamos, etc., where power is conveniently at hand—will

G. M. V. TAYLOR, Agent. Office, No. 21 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Illiana Coal

Positively will not slack. \$2.50 PER TON. If your-Dealer hasn't it, call at Company's Office, 10 Fletcher & Sharpe's Block.

PLANING MILL. Builders' and Manufacturers' Association,

249 North Delaware Street.

Joists, Scantling and Timbers, Lath and Shingles. Our stock of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Finish, Mantels, etc., is also full and complete.

STAIR BUILDING a Specialty.

Prices Rock Bottom. C. EDEN, President.

Bae-Hive Planing Mill, 78 Pendleton Ave. M. S. HUEY & SON. DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, Etc.

A Large-Lot of Fine Gold and Silver Watches Jeweler and Broker, 115 W. Washington St., Opp. Capit

C. C. Foster Lumber Company. LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES. Large Stock of all kinds of Lumber, Fence Posts, Pickets, etc. Our Planing Mill is en-ted, and we are prepared to do all kinds of Planing Mill work. C. C. FOSTER LUMBER CO., 181 W. First St.

RECEIVED DAILY Strawberries POWER'S

Albert C. Kuhn's, Try Bryce's Patent Machine Bread.

JEFFERS' CASH PAINT STORE, No. 35 South Pennsylvania St.
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes.

Cash Discounts all off to my customers.

The Coming

First Meeting of the Trotting Association, June 24, 25, 26, 27.

FOREST HOTEL.

Only seven hours from Indianapolis beautiful resort opened June I. Spiendicing, Boating, Sailing, etc. Flates Low.
Address E. J. MAY, Cassopolis, Mich. to ts COL. J. D. WOOD, Mans





FOR SALE. OLD INDIANAPOLIS High School Buildings,

Apply to PETER ROUTIER or on the

Railway Time Table. So'th'rn Ex, d'y.s. 4.10am | ind & Mad, M'1... 8.45am Lou & Mad Ex... 7.25am | i.8t. L & C Ex, d p.10.45am Lou & Mad M'1, p. 68 (50pm) | N Y & N F Ex... 7.00pm Lou Ex, daily.... 8.45pm | Bt L, G&D, F L dy s0.45pm Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapo Accommodation, 400 a m | L N O & St L Ex N Y & B ex. dya 5.13 a m | Addity, 2... daily, 2... daily, 3... d

Martinaville Acc. 4.00pm

(Chicago division.)

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Indianapolis de la Cairo ex. 7.26 a m | Vincennes acc. ... 10.15 a m

ON SALE:

ON SALE

We are Making Our Store a Bazaar of Bargains L S. AYRES & CO.

TAKE NOTICE,

VEDDING PRESENTS. ARTISTIC SILVER, in fancy pieces, and SPOONS and

and BRONZES-new and desir-BINGHAM & WALK'S,

FORKS; POLISHED BRASS

12 East Washington St FURNISHING GOODS at have YOUR LAUNDRY done the best fo the

NEW BOOKS.

Cathcart, Oleland & Co. 26 East Washington Street.

INDIANA,

EST BOILER SCALK PERGATIVE ON KARTH

SIX SHOWS.

CITY NEWS.

GRAY AND MANSON

Let us by ideality to principle and earnestness in the advocacy of it, deserve success and achieve it.

Senator Voorhees stated the motion of Gen. Manson, to make the nomination unanimous, and it was carried. He then introduced Col. Gray, who addressed the convention, in substance, as follows:

"HE KOMINE'S SPECIL.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—For this high compliment paid me by this momination, I thank you far greater than I can find words to express. The democrats nominated me twice for fleutenant-governor—a position to which I did not aspire. How well I fulfilled my duties is not for me to say, but for this renewed expression of your confidence, I am deeply thankful. IA volce—we will elect you too. I have no doubt about that. It is no small honor to be nominated for governor, even if I had not had any opposition, but when nominated over such distinguished democrats as General Manson and Judge Turple I am overwheimed with honor. If there is a democrat whom I love more than any one else it is General Manson and if there is a democrat whose ability I admire more than of any one else, and who is the peer of any man in Indiana, it is Judge David Turple. I promise you that If I still in this contest it will be with my face to the foe. This is not the time nor the occasion for me to discuss the questions of the campaign. I have little doubt but that both our national and state tlokets will be elected. The republican narty has made many promises, which it has not fulfilled. It has been mitty of so many acts of mal-administration and convention should declare its alteriance to the principles upon which the party had stood for twenty years. He referred to the miting to reform the tariff, and attacked the republican scould tell whether a man was honest.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

nees stated that nominations were in order for lieutenant governor, and he proceeded to call the districts for names. The convention had evidently made up its mind to have Manson, and the cries for the old war horse were loud and persistent. The chairman, however, was atfirst, as persistent, and succeeded in getting out the following list: J. E. McCullough, Gibson county; Lewis Jordan, Marion county; James H. Willard, Lawrence county; Isase B. McDonald, Whit'ey county. Interspersed with these, however, all other districts seconded the name of Gen. Manson, which a third district delegate presented. Once or twice, the General rose from his seat, alongside of the chairman, to protest against the use of his name, but Voorhees said, "Now, you keep your seat," and he did so, amid the cheers of the delegates.

Then, in view of the evident intention of the convention, the small fry began to get in out of the storm, and one by one their names were withdrawn and Messrs. Jordan, Lawler and McDonald personally seconded Manson's name. All elioris to get Willard out failed. He took the same medicine four years say for Gray's benefit, and didn't like the dose. Finally Voorhees said; "There being but one name before the convention, Mr. McDonald moves to make unanimous the nomination of Gen. Mahlon D. Manson," and it was done by a rising vote, the delegates cheering loud enough to take the roof off, if noise were power. General Manson was again presented to the convention by the chairman, and said:

I did not desire the nomination for the office of lieutenant governor. I felt that my name ought not to be used is connection with the candidacy for this nomination. Issated to gen. I don't have the momination of the democratic party here assembled in convention that is bould take the momination, i will accept the place and thank yop for it.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The next order of business was announced.

M. Clarke, of Martin Charles E. Barrett, of Bullivan; John W. Kern, of Howard; and W. R. O'Rearse, of Mills. The Arms. Static resulted as follows: Neff 246, Clarke 146, Barrett 39 (Kern 463, O'Rourite 157.

The maines of Barrett and Clarke were vithdrawn, the latter in layor of W. G. Neff, and the second ballot was taken amid the utmost confusion. It resulted in the nomination of Kern by the following vote: Kern 671, Neff 352, O'Rourite 92. On minition of Mr. Kern was made unanimous. He exmently thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him, and stated that he stood at the command of the democratic party henceforth.

JUDGE OF THE SUPPLEME COURT.

J. A. S. Mitchell, of Eikhart; was nominated by scalamation for judge of the supreme court for the Fifth district, Commodore Clemans, of Koscinsko, having withdrawn his name. Mr. Mitchell expressed his thanks in neat terms.

ADJUCKNED.

The following resolution was presented, as an after thought, and adopted:

Resolved, That the democracy of the state in convention assembled endorse the administration of the present democracy of the state as good and faithful servants.

The word "democratic" was omitted in the resolution as read, and an amendment was necessary. After being congranulated by Senator Voorhees upon the ticket and platform, the convention adjourned sine die.

Rotee.

Rhody Shell was concessed in a wing of

was necessary. After being congranisated by Senator Voorhees upon the ticket and platform, the convention adjourned sine die.

Kotes.

Kotes.

Kindo'y Shell was concealed in a wing of the sage.

Bill Myers drooped and smoked a cigar on the stage.

Bill Myers drooped and smoked a cigar on the stage and the same and the stage and the same and the stage.

The convention applanded the denunciation of the 'fraud' of 1876.

It was a business convention. No nominating speeches were allowed.

The convention applanded the denunciation of the 'fraud' of 1876.

It was a business convention. No nominating speeches were allowed.

The circumstant of the same and the most sumerous man on the platform.

Ex Representative Gibson, "the gentleman from Kentucky," was a delegate from the stage was the signal for a hearty round of cheers.

Excapter Voorhees inside an admirable present the stage was the signal for a hearty round of cheers.

The delegates were sested without delay or trouble. There were ne spurious complimentaries.

The transport of the convention well.

Newton country appounced that if she had to the stage and one at the back.

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Meet on country appounced that if she had to the stage and one at the back.

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The the stage of th

The Hon and lamb have laid down together, The Hon and lamb have laid down together, restorday, at the meeting of the Marion county delegation, Sim Coy moved that Su-perindent Harlan act as chairman, and the motion prevailed unanimously. Sim Coy,

WABASH! WABASH!! WABASH!!!

The new Wabash sleeper to Detroit leaving Indianapolis at 2:15 p. m. is proving very popular with the traveling public, as it puts passengers in Detroit at 6 a. m., a good hour in summer, and two hours earlier than any other line. Business men appreciate that two hours in the morning are worth money.

Pan Handle Route.

July 3rd to 8th at \$4.75 for the round trip.

FOR THE BEST

EERSUCKERS.

Is the immense demand upon the MODEL for THIN SUMMER WEAR, not alone from this city, but from patrons all over the State. For a time we feared we would not be able to supply the extraordinary demand, but we have fortunately been in receipt of fresh invoices from day today, and we have been telegraphed of large shipments to arrive on tomorrow and on Saturday.

The SEERSUCKER is the favorite The beautiful wave-like appearance of this light and cool fabric commends it to every one. We keep several grades—from the commonest to the very finest. We have exclusive control in this city of several unique and elegant styles.

we are prepared to fit all sizes of Men and Boys in ALPACAS, SICILIANS, DRAP D'ETE, SERGES, LIGHT AND DARK WORSTEDS (coat and vest to match) and numerous other qualities of Summer Wear; also, a line of beautiful Pongees.

We are showing several new lines of fine All-Wool Cassimere Pants at \$2.85, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5—goods that surprise every one by their superior quality of fabric, make and finish at the price.

Clothing Company.

SEERSUCKERS

WHITE GOODS

THIN DRESS GOODS.

TO-DAY:

We offer a Big Stock of Lawns, Satteens, Batistes. Colored Mulls. Also, a lot of light weight Wool Fabrics, Foulard and India Silk.

A Big Stock of White Goods.

ON SALE TO-DAY, the largest stock of WHITE GOODS we have yet shown.

See the bargain in India Linon, plain, plaid and checks. See the White Goods at 4 3-4

H.P. Wasson & Co.

I., B. & W. RAILWAY.

Special Excursion and Basket Pionic

Bloomingdale Glens,

Friday, July 4th, 1884. Fare for the Round Trip Only \$1.50

Ample arrangements have been made to have carriages ready upon the arrival of the ain at Marshall, to transport the entire party without delay directly to the Gless and return

Summer Drinks.

Lime Juice, Raspberry Vinegar. Lemon Sugar,

Raspberry and Strawberry Syrups. HE HE SHIP

A. L. WRIGHT & CO., Nos. 47 and 49 South Meridian Street,

Ryan, The Hatter

21 and 23 S. Illinois St.

Ventilated Eats in Light Colors

CLOTHING STORE.

Nos. 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 M. Penn. 5t.

1 c 5 cts

TALBOTT'S Wood and Willowware Store. OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

PIANOS ORGANS

TO SUIT EVERY TASTE AND PURSE. Our stock is comprised of the best makes Pinnes and Organs in the country, includin Steinway, Docker Bros., Haines, Fischer, ". H. Baldwin & Co." and other Pianos. The

95, 97 and 99 N. Penn St. Second-hand Planes and Organs che han any place in this city.

BEVERAGE

F. M. ARCHDEACON. 276 West Washington Street

New Books